

**INTERNATIONAL CYANIDE
MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
Gold Mining Operations**

Summary Audit Report Form

**For the
International Cyanide Management Code
For The
International Cyanide Management Code**

ANGLO GOLD ASHANTI

Recertification of ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI – CDS 1 UNIT

Fazenda Cristina s/n, Distrito de Brumal

Santa Bárbara - Minas Gerais – Brazil

Period: December 01 ~ 12, 2014

www.cyanidecode.org

Anglogold Ashanti – CDS 1 Plant Mining Operation

Date: December 2014

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT FOR GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Instructions

1. The basis for the finding and/or statement of deficiencies for each Standard of Practice should be summarized in this Summary Audit Report. This should be done in a few sentences or a paragraph.
2. The name of the mine operation, lead auditor signature and date of the audit must be inserted on the bottom of each page of this Summary Audit Report.
3. An operation that is in substantial compliance must submit a Corrective Action Plan with the Summary Audit Report.
4. The Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan, if appropriate, with all required signatures must be submitted in hard copy to:
International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI)
1400 I Street, NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005, USA
5. The submittal must be accompanied by 1) a letter from the owner or authorized representative which grants the ICMI permission to post the Summary Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan, if necessary, on the Code web site, and 2) a completed Auditor Credentials Form. The lead auditor's signature on the Auditor Credentials Form must be certified by notarization or equivalent.
6. Action will not be taken on certification based on the Summary Audit Report until the application form for a Code signatory and the required fees are received by ICMI from the applicable gold mining company.
7. The description of the operations should include sufficient information to describe the scope and complexity of the gold mining operation and gold recovery process.

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Mine: ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI / CDS 1 MINING OPERATION
Name of Mine Owner: ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI
Name of Mine Operator: ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI
Name of Responsible Manager: Elvio de Paula Baumgratz
Address: Fazenda S. Bento, s/n,
State/Province: City Santa Bárbara, Minas Gerais State
Country: Brazil
Telephone: 55 (31) 3589-2122
E-Mail: etbaumgratz@anglogoldashanti.com.br

Location detail and description of operation:

Introduction

The CDS 1 Mining Operation is located in Country zone of Santa Bárbara Town, Minas Gerais State, Brazil.

CIRCUIT RUSTY CORREGO DO SITIO
AngloGold Ashanti, is located in Santa Barbara - MG, 120 km from Belo Horizonte, is located near Caraça important area of environmental preservation of the state of Minas Gerais. The company's activities in an integrated manner are divide into mining, processing and transportation. In the year 2006/2007 all oxidized ore from the Open Pit mine was process in the metallurgical plant leaching in batteries. The plant has the capacity to benefit 1t / year Au, its operation is divide into two stages: Crushing / Training Stack and Hydrometallurgy. The metallurgical recovery stacked in heap leach gold is 89%.
The ore from the Mine Open Pit is transport via truck for a distance of approximately 1.8 kilometers and deposited in the court of crushing. The recover ore yard, through loaders, is fed into primary jaw crusher model MB 80 x 50 C, with opening 3 ". The product of this step is transported via conveyor belts to a vibrating screen with two decks, the upper 1" and lower ¾ ", the ore classification that did not meet the specifications process, is sent to the secondary crusher model MM 75 x 100. The stage of crushing works in a closed system, with 100% of the material must present a particle size below ¾ "to agglomeration and formation of cells.

In the step of forming the heap leach, one-ore agglomeration is perform in order to obtain physical resistance against erosion during the process of gold leaching, and suit the percolation



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

leaching solution. The bonding cement is add at the rate of 6 kg / t of crushed ore, at this stage water is add to make the mixture into the rotating cylinder (agglomerates). The cement besides making agglomeration of the ore, is able to adjust the pH of the reaction to facilitate solubilization gold and their consumption can be express as grams of cement per ton of ore (g / t). The product consists of the agglomeration around 15% moisture. The agglomerated ore is transfer to the battery via conveyor belts; this step is perform at pre-curing by adding 100 g of sodium cyanide per ton of ore processed within the limits of the impermeable blanket, the purpose of which is to initiate the leaching process before the cyanide solution spray. The stacking is done the battery is performed by a radial conveyor six feet tall. For a good resistance of the mat material, is awaiting 72 hours before beginning the leaching.

In step hydrometallurgy are applied extractive metallurgy techniques capable of recovering metals chemically dissolved in aqueous solution. The leaching solution used to solubilize the gold in heap leach contains sodium cyanide, the solution is spray onto the battery through nozzles, and pipes coupled 1½' at a rate of 10 l / h / m² for a period ranging from 60 to 90 days of recovery. The cyanide ion to percolate through the cell bed promotes solubilization of 89% of the gold present. The cyanide to be add to the ore heap reacts with compounds present in the ore. No generation of cyanide residues in the process. The gold cyanide is complex with AuCN₂⁻ captured through the bottom drains existing in the cells and directed to the reservoir via the channel.

Centrifugal pumps are arranged to direct the reservoir solution to the adsorption circuit, which has a set of 5 speakers with a volume of 3.9 m³ and capacity of 750 kg of activated carbon in each. The adsorption circuit is intend to adsorb the complex gold on activated carbon. This adsorption done by a countercurrent flow wherein the solution has a downward flow and the activated carbon has an upward flow. Enrichment occurs through affinity complex cyanidization with activate charcoal, to achieve a desired value of gold shipment, the activated carbon of the first column is transfer in batch for the elution column.

The elution process consist in removing the metal of interest adsorbed in the coal into the electro deposition step. The activated charcoal enriched during the adsorption step will undergo a cleaning sodium hydroxide (Na OH) at an elevated temperature, promoting the gold desorption. Gold is transfer from the activated carbon to the solution used in the elution bath. The bath rich solution is send to the electro-recovery step. In the electro-recovery step is the reduction of gold due to a continuous passage of the solution through the electrolytic cell. To this reduction occurs a potential difference is need between the cathode (steel wool) and the anode (stainless steel). By electroplating, gold is impregnate in the steel wool cathodes generating the second and final product of the plant, this cathode is forward to casting where gold is transform into bars. The activated carbon exhausted in the elution process is transfer to a tank where the process occurs in chemical washing of the activated carbon with hydrochloric acid (HCl). Hydrochloric acid has the function to remove impurities from the coal to improve its adsorption capacity and preventing loss in the process. Alternating loads of coal receive thermal regeneration in a rotary kiln. After the solution passed through all the adsorption columns 5, the sterile solution is sent into a



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

reservoir by gravity and then corrected cyanide content of the cell returns to the leaching process. It is observe that the constant contact of coal with the solution causes wear of coal, which is being broken and pulverize by friction and incorporated the solution. For replacement of such carbon loss, in addition there are also the regenerated carbon replacement with new coal so that the circuit has a controlled amount of this ingredient in the process. Activated charcoal consumption is 500 kg / month.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Auditor's Finding

This operation is

- ☒ in full compliance
☐ in substantial compliance *(see below)
☐ not in compliance

With the International Cyanide Management Code.

This Operation has maintained full compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code throughout the previous three-year audit cycle.

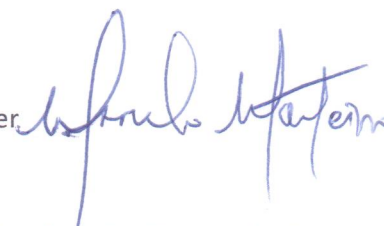
Audit Company: Julio Monteiro Auditores da Qualidade Ltda.

Audit Team Leader: Júlio C. M. Monteiro

E-mail: <jmaq@iq.com.br>

Names and Signatures of Other Auditors: Marcelo Vieira Monteiro - Auditor Reviewer

Date(s) of Audit: RECERTIFICATION AUDIT - December 09 to 12, 2014



I attest that I meet the criteria for knowledge, experience and conflict of interest for Code Verification Audit Team Leader, established by the International Cyanide Management Institute and that all members of the audit team meet the applicable criteria established by the International Cyanide Management Institute for Code Verification Auditors.

I attest that this Summary Audit Report accurately describes the findings of the verification audit. I further attest that the verification audit was conducted in a professional manner in accordance with the International Cyanide Management Code Verification Protocol for Gold Mine Operations and using standard and accepted practices for health, safety and environmental audits.

Lead Auditor Signature

Julio C. M. Monteiro



Anglogold Ashanti – CDS 1 Plant Mining Operation

Date: December 2014

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

- 1. PRODUCTION:** *Encourage responsible cyanide manufacturing by purchasing from manufacturers who operate in a safe and environmentally protective manner.*

Standard of Practice 1.1: *Purchase cyanide from manufacturers employing appropriate practices and procedures to limit exposure of their workforce to cyanide, and to prevent releases of cyanide to the environment.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 1.1
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation has a new contract with Australian Gold Reagents Pty, with production in Kwinana, WA 6966 – Australia clearly address the requirement that the cyanide shall be produce in a facility that complies with the Code for cyanide producers and be transport by Niquinni Transportes both recertified by ICMI. There is a formal agreement number: 460002812 date September 01, 2013 at September 01. 2017. United Nations (UN), approve packaging in a wooden box with pallet base containing 1000kg net of product, in a high density polyethylene (HDPE) inner liner hermetically sealed and package in a woven polypropylene (PP) big bag with lifting loops, stowed in a 20-foot seaworthy closed general-purpose ocean containers, with 20 metric tons net, in accordance to U.N. Moreover, international Marine Dangerous Goods (IMDG) regulations. The Operation buys the cyanide from contract with Australian Gold Reagents Pty, with production in Kwinana, WA 6966 – Australia clearly address the requirement that the cyanide shall be produce in a facility that complies with the Code for cyanide producers recertified by ICMI, as evidenced at the ICMI website. Chain of custody:

1. Factory: Kwinana, WA 6966 - Australia
2. Road transport: Coogee Chemicals
3. Warehouse in origin: Patrick Terminals in Port of Fremantle
4. International shipping: MSC or Maersk
5. Port of Departure: Fremantle
6. Port of Transshipment: Singapore; Klang
7. Port of destination: Santos
8. Warehouse in destination: Santos Brazil
9. Carrier: Niquini - publication ICMI recertification in May 2014. See route Niquini carrier that was audit in Oct-14 by AGR supplier.

The document OC 4500203399 and 4500294041 called checklist, is a measure of control to the Area Import can ensure that the chain of custody is fulfill and is make every boarding process.

Verify the Due Diligence Review of Santos Port Brasil carry out in 20/Dec./2013. Reason for Due Diligence Review: To ensure Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR)

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

transportation, handling and storage of sodium cyanide within Santos Port is to acceptable standards.

The Operation buys cyanide from a recertified producer - Australian Gold Reagents Pty and not from a distributor.

2. TRANSPORTATION: *Protect communities and the environment during cyanide transport.*

Standard of Practice 2.1: *Establish clear lines of responsibility for safety, security, and release prevention, training and emergency response in written agreements with producers, distributors and transporters.*

The operation is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in full compliance with	Standard of Practice 2.1
	<input type="checkbox"/> in substantial compliance with	
	<input type="checkbox"/> not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The following agreements among the Operation, the cyanide producer and the cyanide transporter were evidence and reviewed:

Producer: Australian Gold Reagents Pty, with production in Kwinana, WA 6966 – Australia – Formal Agreement Contract No. 460002812 date September 01, 2013 at September 01, 2017.

Transportation: Niquini Transportes – Formal Agreement Contract No. AGABM – 071.09 date January 01, 2012 at January 01, 2015.

www.cyanidecode.org

The packaging is according United Nations (UN) approve packaging in a wooden box with pallet base containing 1000 kg net of product, in a high density polyethylene (HDPE) inner liner hermetically sealed and package in a woven polypropylene (PP). Big bag with lifting loops, stowed in a 20 feet seaworthy close general-purpose ocean containers, with 20 metric tons net, in accordance to U.N. Moreover, international Marine Dangerous Goods (IMDG) regulations and according Brazilian Road Transport Legislation. The cargo labeling is in Portuguese in accordance with the Brazilian Road Transport Legislation. The solid cyanide container is stored and loaded at Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) facilities before its transport to the operation. The final transport truck convoy departs from Santos Port / Brazil facilities straight to the Operation. The board establishes the route between the producer and operation. The route risks are identify and evaluated. The route is properly paved.

The consigner (Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) is responsible for the storage and security at the port of Santos, while the cyanide cargo is under the custody of the



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Brazilian Port Authority (customs). The cyanide is transport by truck (road transportation), straight from the Santos port terminal to the operation.

Verify the Due Diligence Review of Santos Port Brasil carry out in 20/Dec./2013. Reason for Due Diligence Review: To ensure Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) transportation, handling and storage of sodium cyanide within Santos Port is to acceptable standards. The consigner (Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) is responsible for the storage and security at the port of Santos, while the cyanide cargo is under the custody of the Brazilian Port Authority (customs). The cyanide is transport by truck (road transportation), straight from the Santos port terminal to the operation.

Verify the Due Diligence Review of Santos Port Brasil carry out in 20/Dec./2013. Reason for Due Diligence Review: To ensure Australian Gold Reagents Pty Ltd (AGR) transportation, handling and storage of sodium cyanide within Santos Port is to acceptable standards. The transport truck is receive at the Operation by a safety officer who inspects the cargo documentation, the truck condition, the Driver permits, and the safety equipment. After that, if approved, the truck is authorize to go into the Operation and parks in the cyanide reception area, specifically assigned for this activity. From this moment on, the reception Employees precede the cyanide unloading, which is monitory, from the Operation Control Room, by an internal TV system. Niquini Transportes is recertify by ICMI, and has procedures to maintain their truck fleet operational. Before to be assign to the cyanide transportation, the truck is, inspect and approved for the transportation. Records of these inspections are keep by the Driver and were evidence during the field audit (reception of cyanide at the Mine Operation). Driver is training process in order to update them on the related cyanide activities, including emergencies. Niquini Drivers shall have specific driver licenses (according to the Brazilian Legislation) for road transportation of cyanide. These licenses were evidence in the reception of cyanide in the Operation Mine and are verify by the Operation in all cyanide receiving activities. All trucks are online monitoring since its Depart from the producer until arriving in the Operation through a tracking system (auto-track), controlled by the Niquini Operation Center. All inputs are record in the onboard computer and were evidence during the field audit. The written agreement, as previously referred, addresses all the responsibilities and authorities including the extension to subcontractors, although the producer or transporter are allow by the Operation to subcontract anybody without prior acceptance by the Operation. The Operation maintains a system to monitor the contracts with the producer and the transporter.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 2.2: *Require that cyanide transporters implement appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities and employ adequate measures for cyanide management.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 2.2
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The contract between operation, producer and transporter clearly addresses the requirement that the transporter must be recertify by ICMI.

The following agreements among the operation, the cyanide producer and the cyanide transporter were evidence and reviewed:

The contract with company Transportation is the responsibility of Anglo Gold Ashanti; Transportation: Niquini Transportes – Formal Agreement Contract No. AGABM – 071.09 date January 01, 2012 at January 01, 2015. All the production (origin) and transport cyanide documentation has brought to the Operation by the truck Driver. This documentation is review by the Operation before the truck allowance comes in the Operation. The complete documentation verification is part of the established controls by the plant in order to receive the cyanide into the operation. The other one are relate to the truck (including the emergency kit), license and the Driver qualification. The travel records are report in an onboard computer in the truck it is also check. This practice was evidence during the field audit related to the cyanide reception in the Operation.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

3. HANDLING AND STORAGE: Protect workers and the environment during cyanide handling and storage.

Standard of Practice 3.1: *Design and construct unloading, storage and mixing facilities consistent with sound, accepted engineering practices, quality control/quality assurance procedures, spill prevention and spill containment measures.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 3.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The NaCN receiving, storage and preparation area remains the same since 2007. This area was constructing in accordance with Brazilian Engineering Specifications. It was evidence that this area was adequately maintain in the last three years and was found in perfect order in this recertify audit.

The cyanide reception, storage and preparation area has also concreted floor, is under roof, and has natural ventilation system. The unloading, storage and preparation area is located inside the metallurgical plant (which is fenced), with limited access (only for authorized employees), with concreted floor and away from surface waters and people, as evidenced during the field audit. The access to this area is restricted, and only the shift Supervisors have the key to unlock the door of this installation. Operation uses solid cyanide and not liquid one. Anyway, as previously mentioned, the unloading area has a concreted floor. In the event of any kind of solid cyanide release, the area configuration allows quickly recovering of the cyanide briquettes. The cyanide preparation tank (0695-TK-01) has a HCN sensor, pH sensor and level sensor (all calibrated), is connect with an alarm system. Two levels of alarm were establish for each aspect (HCN, pH and level) after preparing; the solution is transfer to distribution tanks, in the tank leaching area. All these activities are monitor at the control room, through a PLC System. The cyanide reception, storage and preparation area were built in concrete and HDPE, inside a secondary containment pool (preparation area), as evidenced in the design / construction after revision documentation in this audit. The containment pools are constructed in concrete and HDPE, according to Brazilian Specifications. It was evidence that these areas are well maintain and kept dry. The solid cyanide is store in a specific warehouse in a well ventilate area. HCN detectors and alarm systems are in place and evidenced in the field audit. The Operation stores the solid cyanide in their original boxes, over pallets, on concreted floor, under roof, with adequate ventilation as evidenced in this recertification audit. Are in place controls to access the process plant and the storage area. The storage is inside a fences area, richly signed and locked. Only authorized and

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

qualified Operators are allow to access this area (NaCN reception, storage and preparation).

The cyanide storage area is isolate and apart from other storage areas and specifically assigns to store only solid cyanide. It was evidence that they are well maintained, clearly signed, and clean and ordered. Food and tobacco products are not allow in these areas. In the area the Operation, maintain equipped with oxygen bottles, antidotes, personal protective equipment. Also, observe that there is inside the cyanide preparation area an emergency shower, with low-pressure eye-washer.

Standard of Practice 3.2: *Operate unloading, storage and mixing facilities using inspections, preventive maintenance and contingency plans to prevent or contain releases and control and respond to worker exposures.*

The operation is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in full compliance with	Standard of Practice 3.2
	<input type="checkbox"/> in substantial compliance with	
	<input type="checkbox"/> not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The empty cyanide containers (big-bags) are wash, decontaminated, dried and sent to thermal destruction at VH Clean Ltd. All cyanide containers are wash, decontaminated and dried in a specific installation available for this activity. After that, the decontaminated big-bags are send to thermal destruction at VH Clean Ltd., a qualified supplier (by Brazilian local EPA "Environmental Protect Agency") for this kind of activity. The effluent of this activity returns to the leaching process, through a pumping system. The cyanide wooden boxes are also send to VH Clean Ltd., to be thermally destruct. Before departing the Operation, the truck is verified to be in conformance, without any kind of leakage and completely empty. The Operation has implemented a formal inspection of the container that is send back to Niquini. This activity is record and the Niquini Transportes Driver receives a copy of the inspection record. Operation defined, documented and implemented a procedure to unload the cyanide during the reception. The Operators are training and qualified in this procedure. Records of such training activities and the field audit evidenced that. The operational procedure clearly addresses the steps to be follow and the activity is fully monitor and perform always by Operators. Operation defined, documented and implemented a procedure to unload the cyanide during the reception. Records of such training activities and the field audit evidenced that. The operational procedure clearly addresses the steps to be follow and the activity is fully monitor and perform always by two Operators.

The cyanide big-bags are handling with the help of lifting devices, in a specific area designed for this purpose. The lifting device is included in a preventive maintenance program. Records of its maintenance were evidence.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

In the warehouse the cyanide boxes are pill in three (max). In the event of any real spills, the operational procedure cover the neutralization and cleaning of the spills, which is force to the drainage system (floor pumping system). It was not evidenced any kind of spills (solution or solid cyanide) during the audit. A qualified Operator, using appropriate PPE (including calibrated HCN detectors), is observed full time by a second Operator that remains in a safe area. This practice was evidence in the field audit. It is important to mention that the cyanide mixing is automatic (with agitator) and not manual. All mixing activity is control from the control room.

4. OPERATIONS: *Manage cyanide process solutions and waste streams to protect human health and the environment.*

Standard of Practice 4.1: *Implement management and operating systems designed to protect human health and the environment utilizing contingency planning and inspection and preventive maintenance procedures.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.1
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation designed, documented, implemented and maintains a SHE management system in order to manage its SHE aspects, including the cyanide.

Operation has manuals, procedures and operational instructions in place that identify the assumptions and parameters on which the facility design was based and any applicable regulatory requirements.

Was evidence that the Operation design, document, implement and maintains a SHE management system in order to manage their SHE aspects, including cyanide. The design parameters such as freeboard, leaching flow rate, pH, CNt (total cyanide) content in process effluents, instrumentation alarm levels, tank alarm levels among others, are clearly address at the documented management and operational procedures and instructions.

Operation defined and implemented a site inspection program, performed on a daily basis, just after every shift turn, and also a comprehensive preventive maintenance program, focused on the operation installations (pumping & piping systems, tanks, pools and generator back-up system. During the field audit, it was evidence that these installations are in good shape and well maintained. Also, observe that the plant is dry without any kind of leakage or spill. The operational documents were verify. Operation documentation mentioned at 4.1.1, focused on the operation installations (pumping & piping systems, tanks, pools and generator back-up system)



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Operation did design; document and implement a change management procedure PD-0000062 where a SHE risk evaluation is performed before the proposed configuration change be approved. Was evidenced just one minor case of change in the Operation, relate to change of the stacker arm length (used in the construction of the leaching pile)

Operation did develop, document and implement a specific Emergency Response Plan PL- 000015 in the last revision considering all potential cyanide related emergency scenarios, including upset in the water balance (considering even the cessation of the operation), any deviation from design and operational criteria (e.g.: pH, freeboard, leaching solution concentration and flow, among others). Operation implements and maintains a structure inspection program on the condition plant installation. The operation has operational procedures (Inspection Routes), where all aspects that shall be inspected are addressed, including the appropriated frequencies. The Auditor considers that the inspections are carried out in sufficient frequency to ensure and document its operation within the designed parameters. All inspection results are recorded in a system that saves the results. Required actions are recorded in the same system.

Every shift turn is performed a general inspection and, on a monthly basis, a more in depth inspection is performed on the installations, the emergency infrastructure (first-aid kit, fire extinguishers, shower low pressure eye-washers) and focusing the condition of the personal protective equipment's. Reviewed related records of inspections performed during 2012 and 2014. All process tanks are included in the weekly inspection plan. Review records for TQ-0695- 01 "Cyanide Solution Preparation", TQ-0695-02 "Cyanide Solution Distribution". Both including the inspection of secondary containment. Also, review the inspection records of solution pools TQ-01 to TQ-07. During the field audit, it was evidence that these installations are in good shape and well maintained. With the inspection of the process tanks, the Operation inspects too all secondary containments.

The pumping system is inspected and maintained in a structured way. Evidence during the audit that these installations are in good shape. It was not observed any leakage at these systems and the plant was dry.

Being part of the water balance monitoring system, all solution-containing tanks (open water) are inspected on a daily basis, every shift turn, in order to verify the available freeboard and other aspects such as fauna fatalities and pumping system. All performed inspections are recorded, addressing the date, the installations that was inspected, the Inspector name, and the inspection results. In the event of any nonconformance, a corrective maintenance order is issued to fix the problem. Formal inspections signed by those responsible are held to check the equipment conditions, tanks, piping, physical structures, first aid facilities, signage, contentions, Dams and other aspects involved in the management of cyanide. Non-conformities found in these inspections, are released and treated in the electronic system for processing backlogs - Shares System.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

There are inspections records for the RDOS – Daily Report of Operation and Safety, including name of Inspector, signature, and date of inspection, corrective action and revision status. Operation defined, documented and implemented a preventive maintenance program, focusing the process plant installations. Reviewed preventive maintenance programs and associated records. During the field audit, it was observe that the process is well maintain and is keep dry. No leakages were observe. Operation have necessary emergency power resources to operate pumps and other equipment to prevent unintentional releases and exposures in the event its primary source of power is interrupted, as confirmed in the maintenance plan managed by the software. The Operation has reservations generators, ensuring that if necessary can become active. Evidences are available in the document Schedule of Inspection to ensure the functionality of the power generators.

Verify the Preventive Maintenance Program and is test on a monthly basis – Generator 0632 GE 02.

Operation has a generator back-up system (GE-588-DI/ Cummins/ 450KVA), which is included in the preventive maintenance program and is tested on a weekly basis.

Standard of Practice 4.2: *Introduce management and operating systems to minimize cyanide use, thereby limiting concentrations of cyanide in mill tailings.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 4.2
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation does not add cyanide solution during the crushing activity (there is no milling activity), and acting in a proactive way, it designed, documented and implemented a cyanide consumption management model in order to evaluate and determine the best cyanide consumption rate, in accordance with the mineral quality. The Operation performs cyanidation tests (column leaching/ bottle testing) in order to determine the best ratio between cyanide addition and gold recovery. Since 2007, the operation updated the metallurgical study in order to confirm the ratio between cyanide consumption and gold recovery. The consumption of cyanide is decreasing since 2011, although the gold production has raised. The cyanide solution is apply in the beginning of the pile formation (pre-cure) and during the leaching process. Operation has concluded that no other strategy to determine the optimal cyanide level for gold recovering is need, as the characteristic of ore in the mine is constant. The cyanide consumption is monitor on a regular basis (monthly). In the beginning of the year, the Operation establishes a cyanide consumption plan where, in accordance with the mineral quality and prior tests results, the maximum cyanide consumption is define for each month. It was observed, in all

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

cases, that the real cyanide consumption was lower than that ones that were planned to be achieved (budget).

The power outage was consider in the study, but the Operation implemented back-up generators in order to mitigate the impact of this aspect. This aspect was consider in the water balance management and the Operation implemented adequate operational controls in order to mitigate the negative potential impacts related to power outages. The process plant energy system is directly connect to a secure power line (specific substation) and there is a back-up generator to provide energy in the event of the main power circuit failure. Operation only discharges process effluents, after neutralization, on surface waters during the raining season, and only if necessary (sees 4.5). The obtained monitoring results are compare with that one's considered in the initial study in order to confirm that the probabilistic assumptions were correct, mainly focusing the rain precipitation. The water balance monitoring is monthly update. Review monitoring records from the last three years. Was consider in the initial study, other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance, such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailings storage facility, updated but not relevant to the Operation circumstance. Operation implemented a daily inspection system in order to verify the effectiveness of the Water Balance Management System and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment. Records were review. Evidence that Operation work with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations pools are # 3 (the biggest), # 4 and # 1. Freeboard for all three are calculate to be 1 meter, but there is an alarm system set at 80% of the volume, at TSF # 3. TSFs # 3, # 4 and #1 are inter-connect.

The Water Management System is audit by the AngloGold Ashanti corporate dam expert, once a year. On a daily basis, the Operation measures precipitation and evaporation, comparing the obtained values with those ones used in the initial probabilistic study. It was evidenced the evaporation and rain profile.

Standard of Practice 4.3: *Implement a comprehensive water management program to protect against unintentional releases.*

The operation is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in full compliance with	Standard of Practice 4.3
	<input type="checkbox"/> in substantial compliance with	
	<input type="checkbox"/> not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation designed, documented and implemented a probabilistic water balance management system procedure. The management system water balance did not suffer any major change and the management procedure remains the same. The water balance is monitor on a daily basis, considering the results obtained through six installed

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

hydrometer (water intake), water precipitation (rain intake), evaporation rate, process pools content (freeboard). Usually, the Operation operates on a closed circuit, re-circulating effluents & solutions and without direct or indirect discharge to surface waters. It was evidenced that the operation also monitor potential seepage down gradient of the leaching plant, through piezometers, but the monitoring results showed that there is no seepage and this aspect is not relevant to the water balance management. The Operation only discharges process effluents, after neutralization, on surface waters during the raining season, and only, if necessary, (see 4.5). The obtained monitoring results are compare with that one's considered in the initial study in order to confirm that the probabilistic assumptions were correct, mainly focusing the rain precipitation. Beyond this updated water balance study, and in accordance with a Brazilian legislation (COPAM 87/2005). The water balance monitoring is monthly update.

Operation consider the leaching solution rate (heap leaching process aspect) and the process effluent volumes added to the circuit. The Operation works, most of the time, on a close circuit. It was observe that the Operation has four process effluent pools and three process solution pools, interconnected. On a daily basis, the available freeboard is monitored in order to maintain the water balance under control. The initial probabilistic water balance study considered the rain history of the operation site and the plant was design to support the worst storm scenario (300ml/24h). On a daily basis, the rain precipitation is monitor and results are compare to the assumed storm parameters. As previously mentioned, the Operation monitor, on a daily basis, the rain and evaporation rates. Evaporation is obtain from Meteorology National Institute - INMET.

The pools is equip and surrounded by drainage channels and infiltration is not a relevant aspect, although it is monitor through forty piezometers down gradient. Freezing and thawing condition are not applicable to this region because of tropical climate.

The aspect of Solution losses in addition to evaporation, such as the capacity of decant, drainage and recycling systems, allowable seepage to the subsurface, and allowable discharges to surface water is not relevant to the water balance of the Operation, in accordance with the Piezometers lectures. The power outage was consider in the study, but the Operation implemented back-up generators in order to mitigate the impact of this aspect. This aspect was consider in the water balance management and the Operation implemented adequate operational controls in order to mitigate the negative potential impacts related to power outages. The process plant energy system is directly connect to a secure power line (specific substation) and there is a back-up generator to provide energy in the event of the main power circuit failure.

Operation only discharges process effluents, after neutralization, on surface waters during the raining season, and only if necessary. The obtained monitoring results are compare with that one's considered in the initial study in order to confirm that the probabilistic assumptions were correct, mainly focusing the rain precipitation. The water balance monitoring is monthly update. Review monitoring records from the last three years. Was



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

consider in the initial study, other aspects of facility design that can affect the water balance, such as the assumed phreatic surface in a tailings storage facility, updated but not relevant to the Operation circumstance. Operation implemented a daily inspection system in order to verify the effectiveness of the Water Balance Management System and prevent overtopping of ponds and impoundments and unplanned discharge of cyanide solutions to the environment.

Evidence that Operation work with adequate freeboard above the maximum design storage capacity determined to be necessary from water balance calculations pools are # 3 (the biggest), # 4 and # 1. Freeboard for all three are calculate to be 1 meter, but there is an alarm system set at 80% of the volume, at TSF # 3. TSFs # 3, # 4 and #1 are inter-connect.

The Water Management System is audit by the AngloGold Ashanti corporate dam expert, once a year.

On a daily basis, the Operation measures precipitation and evaporation, comparing the obtained values with those ones used in the initial probabilistic study. It was evidenced the evaporation and rain profile.

Operation designed, documented and implemented a probabilistic water balance management system procedure. The management system water balance did not suffer any major change and the management procedure remains the same. The water balance is monitor on a daily basis, considering the results obtained through six installed hydrometer (water intake), water precipitation (rain intake), evaporation rate, process pools content (freeboard). Usually, the Operation work on a closed circuit, re-circulating effluents & solutions and without direct or indirect discharge to surface waters. It was evidenced that the operation also monitor potential seepage down gradient of the leaching plant, through piezometers, but the monitoring results showed that there is no seepage and this aspect is not relevant to the water balance management. The Operation only discharges process effluents, after neutralization, on surface waters during the raining season, and only, if necessary. The obtained monitoring results are compare with that one's considered in the initial study in order to confirm that the probabilistic assumptions were correct, mainly focusing the rain precipitation. The water balance monitoring is monthly update. Operation consider the leaching solution rate (heap leaching process aspect) and the process effluent volumes added to the circuit The Operation works, most of the time, on a close circuit. It was observe that the Operation has four process effluent pools and three process solution pools, interconnected. On a daily basis, the available freeboard is monitored is order to maintain the water balance under control. The initial probabilistic water balance study considered the rain history of the operation site and the plant was design to support the worst storm scenario (300ml/24h). On a daily basis, the rain precipitation is monitor and results are compare to the assumed storm parameters. Operation monitor, on a daily basis, the rain and evaporation rates. Evaporation is obtain from Meteorology National Institute - INMET.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Nevertheless, the pools is equip and surrounded by drainage channels and infiltration is not a relevant aspect, although it is monitor through forty Piezometers down gradient.

Standard of Practice 4.4: *Implement measures to protect birds, other wildlife and livestock from adverse effects of cyanide process solutions.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 4.4
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation has seven process solution and process effluent pools and the ones (4,6 and 7/ process solution pools) that have CN w (WAD cyanide) higher than 50ppm (pregnant solution and barrens solution pools) are covered with nets in order to protect the wildlife to contact that surfaces. In the others, four process effluent pools (1, 2, 3 and 5), the operation ensures CN w lower than 50ppm.

Beyond these controls, the entire heap leaching process plant is fenced, as evidenced in the field audit. Operation defined, documented and implemented a monitoring program focused on open surface and underground waters. Reviewed records of monitoring results performed during 2012 and 2014, related to process effluent pools 1, 3 and 5 all showing that CN w is lower than 50 ppm. Process effluent pool # 2 is use to neutralize effluent coming from process effluent pool # 3 and discharged into process effluent pool # 1.

In this Operation is no record of wildlife mortality since 2007. The open waters are daily inspect and records maintained. Operation designed the adequate leaching piping configuration (piping matrix), composed of a main piping line of 4" and associated piping lines of 1, 5". Wobbler type sprays were installed every 9 meters as well as a valve system. The maximum solution flow rate is 10 liters/hour/sq. Meter. This configuration ensures that solution ponds will not occur (if they begin to occur, the solution flow rate is decrease and there will not have overspray of solution off the heap liner. The wind speed is another aspect monitored by the operation, in order to ensure no overspray of the leaching solution.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 4.5: *Implement measures to protect fish and wildlife from direct and indirect discharges of cyanide process solutions to surface water.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.5

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

During the rainy season (October to April), depending on the water balance, the operation may discharge the content of Pool #1, after Neutralization on surface water. Before releasing the effluent, the operation monitor the cyanide content (CN t (total cyanide), CN w (WAD cyanide) and CN f (free cyanide). Verified that the Operation discharged the process effluent to surface waters five times. The highest cyanide content was 0,050 ppm.

After discharging the effluent, the Operation monitors the surface water quality, up and down stream of the mixing zone. Maximum CN t content was 0.005 ppm. The water is analyze by the operation's laboratory, which is certify in accordance with ISO 17025 (as requested by the Brazilian Environmental Legislation) and in accordance with approved international procedures.

The Operation does not have indirect discharges to surface waters. The Operation monitors on a regular basis, the quality of surface water just below the operation. Monitoring results showed that there is no contamination of the surface water. These monitoring results shall be communicated, on a quarter 1 y basis, to the local Environmental Protection Agency/ EPA (FEAM).

No cases of indirect discharges were evidence. The monitoring results of surface waters down gradient to the operations clearly show that there is not any cyanide related contamination.

Standard of Practice 4.6: *Implement measures designed to manage seepage from cyanide facilities to protect the beneficial uses of ground water.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.6

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified

Operation defined and implemented a robust water management system, where seepage was consider, but is not relevant to the water balance. Several Piezometers were install down gradient of the Operation, showing that there is no seepage and the underground water is not being impact by the Operation aspects. Beyond the water management



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

system, the Operation installed Piezometers down gradient of the Operation in order to monitor potential seepage and to monitor the underground water quality. It was observe, reviewing monitoring reports, that there is no seepage. Evidence that the values for CN t and CN w are < 0,005 ppm. Operation monitors the underground water quality, through Piezometers installed down gradient of the operation. It was evidence, through monitoring reports, which the values of CN t and CN w are < 0,005 ppm.

The results were in compliance to environment parameters request by Brazilian Legislation- CONAMA 396/08.

Operation did not use mill tailings as backfill. The finished heap leaching pile, after neutralization, is disposed at a specific area, properly designed for this purpose, as observed during the field audit. There is no history of seepage has cause contamination of groundwater. Monitoring results showed that the underground water is not being influence by the Operation aspects.

Standard of Practice 4.7: *Provide spill prevention or containment measures for process tanks and pipelines.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.7

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The cyanide unloading, storage, mixing and process solution tanks areas where constructed in order to prevent that any process spill could affect the human life and the environment. All these areas were observed during the field audit (engineering documentation was also reviewed) and confirmed that these areas are concreted, with secondary containments (preparation, leach and CIP tanking areas), providing a good barrier. The access to the preparation area is also limited to the authorized Plant Operator. Remains all the time locked, as evidenced during the field audit. All secondary containments volumes are, at least, 110% greater than the biggest tank at the area. Beyond that, all secondary containment areas are provide with a pumping system and drainage system.

According to the water balance management, all process effluent (or solution) is re-circulate through the process plant. When the tank # 1 is full and it is not possible to re-circulate its content, then it is neutralized, monitor and then release to the Conceição creek. This last procedure is not usual, and is only applicable during the rainy season, when necessary.

In these areas are provided with a pumping system and a drainage system connected to the pools. No chance for any spill to affect directly the environment.

Operation does not have process tanks without secondary containment. The audit has checked again that all pipelines carrying cyanide solution are protect by lining to avoid any leakage and further contamination of environment.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

All pipelines and accessories are protect with HDPE trough all its extension to collect any leaks.

Despite the fact that there is not any cyanide containing pipelines presenting a risk to surface waters, all cyanide-containing pipelines are within protected areas, with secondary containments. Operation did a risk evaluation and this situation was not applicable, because all cyanide solution pipelines are far from surface waters (Conceição creek). All cyanide tanks and pipelines are construct of materials compatible with cyanide and high pH conditions (carbon steel and / or HDPE).

Reviewed the last version of engineering drawings and specifications and confirmed during field audit.

Standard of Practice 4.8: *Implement quality control/quality assurance procedures to confirm that cyanide facilities are constructed according to accepted engineering standards and specifications.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.8

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation keeps certificate "as built" for cyanide facilities, validated by the Civil Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Company Mining Engineer. Evidenced Technical Responsibility Note the Civil Engineer CREA MG 87071 / D.

Also evidenced that this technical inspection included the verification of the cyanide preparation tanks, which were re-certify in accordance with API standard 653. Is the same as the 2011 recertification audit. A QA/QC program has address materials and soil compaction and is the same as the 2011 recertification audit. Quality Control and Quality Assurance records been retained for cyanide facilities. A QA/QC program has address materials and soil compaction and is the same as the last recertification audit.

In this third recertification audit, observe no changes since 2007.

Standard of Practice 4.9: *Implement monitoring programs to evaluate the effects of cyanide use on wildlife, surface and ground water quality.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 4.9

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Was evidence that the Operation designed documented and implemented an in depth monitoring system, focused on open waters, surface and underground waters, being in



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

conformance with the Brazilian Environmental Legislation and this protocol (Standard Operation Practice 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6).

Evidenced REG 103 Environmental Monitoring Plan CDS 1 updated on which defines:

- Monthly monitoring of surface water upstream and downstream.
- Monitoring of the final effluent when their disposal.
- Semi-annual monitoring of groundwater.

The analyzes for cyanide monitoring purposes in surface water, groundwater and effluent are carried out by Queiroz Laboratory and SGS Laboratory, both accredited by INMETRO as CRLO342 and CRL386 respectively. Therefore, the methodologies, the records of the tests, sample chain of custody, ability of those conducting these tests and sampling is carried out by this accreditation.

Operation laboratory is ISO 17025 certified by INMETRO (Brazilian equivalent to ANAB), where analytical standards methods were adequately developed by high qualified personnel, as well as sampling procedures, sampling preservation methods, custody procedures, among other aspects, as evidenced in the system and field audit at the Operation Environmental Laboratory.

The sampling and analytical protocols were establish by the document Standard Methods for The Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21th. Edition. Operation defined a sampling map throughout the plant, where each sampling point has an identification. For example, sampling point, refers to underground water down gradient of the neutralized mineral pile. The content of CN t, CN w and CN f is always monitor. The record Water Monitoring - Operation – Field File was checked, but it has no field for wildlife or livestock activity to be filled or wildlife mortality, although some records present evidences of livestock during the data collection. Operation carries out in a closed circuit and does not discharge process water to surface waters. A procedure to investigate wildlife mortality is in place. Records of wildlife mortality were evidenced during the inspection of tailing and plant and no mortality was associated to contact with or ingestion of cyanide since 2007. The record Water Monitoring - Operation – Field File was check, although some records present evidences of livestock during the data collection. All these data are record in the field sheet.

The surface water monitoring has a daily frequency defined, monitoring of surface water is perform monthly and monitoring of wildlife is perform daily. The Auditor considers that these frequencies are adequate. In accordance to the environmental permit.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

5. DECOMMISSIONING: *Protect communities and the environment from cyanide through development and implementation of decommissioning plans for cyanide facilities*

Standard of Practice 5.1: *Plan and implement procedures for effective decommissioning of cyanide facilities to protect human health, wildlife and livestock.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 5.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation developed, documented and implemented a management procedure (RT-0354), focused on the management of the closure activities of the operation. It was evidence that the operation updated the operation decommissioning and closure plan, which was develop by ERM. This updated decommissioning and closure plan was reviewed during a audit The plan was developed and updated considering World Bank directives, ICMC directives, ICMI directives.

Evidence CDS 1 Operation closing reference plane 0104706 dated 13/04/2010 containing assumptions and criteria for decontamination of equipment and plant areas that make use of cyanide. Inserted in the plan above-mentioned Annex IV 1.8 Concerning the disassembly schedule of buildings, industrial facilities, and cost estimate for this.

The decommissioning and closure plan mentioned at 5.1.1, clearly describe the schedule to be follow during the decommissioning and closure activities, including activities (environmental monitoring) that shall be perform after the Operation closure. The Operation is plan to be closeout on 2016. Also reviewed a specific closure schedule (detailed), dated October 2010, produce by the Corporate Environmental Coordination Process, based on the decommissioning and closure plan.

Evidenced the spreadsheet Reclamation Cost 2013 containing guidelines for 2014 and provide funds for final demobilization, this planned for 2016, which are described details of the rehabilitation costs associated with all aspects of the unit's closure.

Evidence was available in the Final Closure Plan. In accordance with internal management procedures, the decommissioning and closure plan shall be review and updated every three years. Reviewed conceptual plan was in step of revision.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 5.2: *Establish an assurance mechanism capable of fully funding cyanide related decommissioning activities.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 5.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced the spreadsheet Reclamation Cost 2013 containing guidelines for 2014 and provided funds for final demobilization, this planned for 2016 which are described details of the rehabilitation costs associated with all aspects of the unit's closure. The performance of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended that date, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil"

Operation updates annually the costs related to the implementation of the decommissioning and closure plan. Evidenced the spreadsheet Reclamation Cost 2013 containing guidelines for 2014 and provide funds for final demobilization, this planned for 2016, which are described details of the rehabilitation costs associated with all aspects of the unit's closure.

In Brazil, there is no legal requirement for approval by jurisdiction of the closure costs, excluding insurance and bond.

The Operation implemented a self-guarantee mechanism. Beyond this mechanism, the Operation has also insurance certificates related to the operational risks. The necessary investments and costs related to decommissioning activities (recovery, treatment, contracting of specialized services, transportation, etc.) were calculated considering the current forecast of life of mine. Resources provision are made to assurance the necessary fund to mine closure, the Operation maintains an updated spreadsheet based in current contracts with third parties and commercial proposes obtained through formal quotation process concluded.

Annually the Operation has its financial health audited by independent third part auditors. The last financial audit was performed by Ernst, Young & Terco, a legally established financial auditing company in Brazil (permit CRC- 2SP015199/0-6-F-MG). Last financial audit was relate to the financial year ended 31/ 12/2010 and was Lead Auditor by Mr. Flavio de Aquino Machado, a qualified financial auditor (permit CRC/MG-065899/0-2). The financial audit was carryout in accordance with International Financial Report Standards (IRFS), which are acceptable either in Brazil and internationally. The financial audit report clearly states that the operation has enough financial health to fund the implementation of the closure plan. The financial audit report was distribute to external stakeholders such as banks, Brazilian stock exchange, Brazilian Public Financial Authorities. It is also available at <www.anglogoldashanti.com> for public consultation.

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

6. WORKER SAFETY: ***Protect workers' health and safety from exposure to cyanide.***

Standard of Practice 6.1: *Identify potential cyanide exposure scenarios and take measures as necessary to eliminate, reduce or control them.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 6.1
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation identified and evaluated all the SHE risks associated with the cyanide and in order to have the risks under control and mitigate, the operation defined, documented and implemented specific management and operational procedures for cyanide related activities. Management and operational documented procedures in the last revisions and editions were review and verified during this audit.

All the documented operational procedures address the required personnel protective equipment and pre-work inspections.

Operation maintains a definition of required PPE management and pre-use inspections that are recommend by APR tool - Preliminary analysis of mandatory risks before activity. Operation performs behavioral approaches during activities involving cyanide name "FOCO" (FOCUS). The documented operational procedures were develop by Operators & Supervisors and approved by responsible Manager. All Operators and Supervisors are trainee in the operational procedures and at least once a year the work force review the risk profile, the operational procedures and, when necessary, these ones updated. Planned job observations are also part of the Operation Management System.

The Work Force participates effectively in the risk identification and evaluation and in the development and update of operational procedures. Verified the tool "Management Approach"



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 6.2: *Operate and monitor cyanide facilities to protect worker health and safety and periodically evaluate the effectiveness of health and safety measures.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 6.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation determined that the minimum pH value should be equal or greater than 11 (NaCN solution tank, heap leaching piles, adsorption circuit and effluent pool TQ01). The pH is effectively controlled and monitored (through calibrated pHmeter at preparation tank and monitored every two hour in the other situations) in the Operation. Alarm systems are in place (preparation tank). Verified, during the field audit, that the usual pH value is around 12. The pH is control through the online addition of soda solution (preparation tank and leaching areas). Operation has fixed HCN detectors in the preparation area and at the tank leaching area. The Operators also use portable calibrated HCN detectors. Both cases evidenced in the field audit. Alarm level is set around for 2ppm and 4ppm HCN. Operation procedures mention the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) as applicable. Personal protective equipment (PPE) used brands, among them are: Disposable Clothing Tyveck, 3M Face Masks and Filters, Gloves, Helmet, Boots and other, when necessary. Operational procedures require pre-work cyanide facilities inspections where appropriate.

Operation has fixed HCN detectors in the preparation area and at the tank leaching area. The Operators also use portable calibrated HCN detectors. Both cases evidenced in the field audit. Alarm level is set around for 2ppm and 4ppm HCN.

Operation has fixed calibrated HCN detectors in the Cyanide Solution Preparation Area and at the tank leaching area and the Operators use portable calibrated HCN detectors. Both cases evidenced in the field audit. The pH is controlled and kept above 10, 8, avoiding the presence of HCN. Beyond these controls, all the Operators use adequate personal protective equipment (EPP). The fix and portable ones are maintain and calibrated in accordance with a Calibration Management System. Trough traceability was reviewed calibration records of HCN detectors, fixed and portables. Verify of measuring instruments critical of cyanide circuit - Leaching Last measurement.

It was evidenced during the field audit that the signage is effective, covering the presence of cyanide, that eating, drinking and smoking is not allow and opened flames are prohibited. All the required auxiliary installations (showers, low-pressure eyewash stations and dry powder or non-acidic sodium bi-carbonate fire extinguishers) were evidenced to be in place and operational. They were test during the audit and worked properly. Operation has also implemented a system to manage all the fire extinguishers available at the plant. There are two types (CO2 for electrical installations and dry powder for the



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

other ones) of fire extinguishers, identified through a specific number and the maintenance seals and stickers. It was evidenced the fire extinguishers master list, which is used to support the maintenance frequency. Inspections and tests showers and eyewash stations are carry out monthly Technical Work Safety. All cyanide tanks and piping are clearly paint, very well identified and the flow direction clearly showed, as evidenced in the field audit. This is a strong point in the plant. Operation implemented an emergency program inside the plant where all cyanide related information is available in Portuguese. This emergency program is also equipped with telephone and first aid products, which are monthly inspected. During interviewed with Operator showed good understanding about cyanide management, including first aid response. This emergency program includes the safety information related to cyanide (MSDS), first aid procedure and alarm systems. Operation has defined, documented and implemented a procedure to investigate and evaluate any kind of incidents or accidents. Up to now, any cyanide related incident/ accident has occurred. As a preventive action, the operation evaluates, through a periodic health examination, the content of isocyanate in the workers exposed to cyanide. All reviewed records showed that this health aspect is completely in conformance with the established acceptance criteria, confirming that the cyanide management is effective in preventing cyanide impact on the Workers' health.

Standard of Practice 6.3: Develop and implement emergency response plans and procedures to respond to worker exposure to cyanide.

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with
☐ in substantial compliance with Standard of Practice 6.3
☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The Operation has an emergency office inside the leaching plant and a health care center, fully equipped with two resuscitator (one fix and the other mobile), two ambulances, antidote kits, telephone, radio, oxygen cylinders. These facilities were evidence in the field audit.

Operation through the Occupational Health area has been implementing the use of "Cyanokit" instead of amyl nitrite, product that is not approve by the FDA of EEUA. The first aid equipment is effectively inspect by the local Nurses in a monthly basis, including the ambulances. Evidenced was available of the inspection records. The antidotes are stored under controlled conditions, into a Occupational Medicine Area and their validity is monthly checked. Operation developed specific emergency response procedures for cyanide exposures, including intoxication and first aid response. Documented cyanide related Emergency Plan is PL-000015. Operation has its own medical facility in order to respond any type of cyanide related intoxication. This facility, as observed in the field audit, has an ambulance (daily inspected and ready to be used (including full fuel

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

tank)), oxygen bottles (monthly inspected), a resuscitator (monthly inspected and tested), radio and telephone (annex 2222), antidotes (monthly inspected). The workforce is composed by a Doctor (4h/ day and 5x/week) and four Nurses (24h/day and 7x / week). All workforce is able to attend and respond any cyanide related emergency and intoxication, including first aid procedures and resuscitation. Reviewed refresh training records for the Doctor and one Nurse. Operation has developed and qualified the local hospital, Nossa Senhora das Mercês, located at Santa Barbara town and a second option with the Barão de Cocais town (municipality hospital). The operation has its own ambulance, as previously mentioned, which is daily inspected and ready to be used. The first aid is always performed by the Operation Medical Team.

The Occupational Medicine area has been training the Hospital Unit for the use of "Cyanokit" instead of amyl nitrite, which is not approved by the FDA of EEUA. The last training was conducted in Jun. 2014. Nossa Senhora das Mercês located at Santa Barbara town and a second option with the Barão de Cocais town (municipality hospital). The local Hospital facility is visited, once a year by the Operation Doctors, in order to verify and confirm that the hospital maintains their infrastructure and to provide refresh training (cyanide first aid and emergency procedures) to the hospital team.

Instructor: Doc. Isabella Prata (Occupational Medical Register).

Was evidence that the operation developed and implemented an integrated (SHE) cyanide related emergency plan PL - 000015. It was evidence that the emergency plan was reviewed and approved by the safety process, the health process and the environmental process. The operation also defined an annual emergency drill calendar, considering twelve different emergency scenarios, including cyanide related emergencies). It was evidence that this annual emergency drill plan was implemented. Reviewed the carry out cyanide related emergencies drills, involving the cyanide producer and transporter, external stakeholders such as public Authorities (Firefighters and Police). Also evidence that the operation performed emergency drills during 2012 and 2014.

7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE *Protect communities and the environment through the development of emergency response strategies and capabilities.*

Anglogold Ashanti – CDS 1 Plant Mining Operation

Date: December 2014

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 7.1: *Prepare detailed emergency response plans for potential cyanide releases.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation defined, document and implement procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide Response Plans PL- 000015 and PD-000023 in the last revision, encompassing cyanide emergency scenarios related to transport, unloading, operations and emergency brigade management. The plan clearly addresses the required resources, PPEs, communication channels and telephones (including AGR and Niquini ones) as well as the specific procedures for each identified scenario. Above mention emergency plan, PL-000015 describes specifically the response for all cyanide related emergencies.

Operation has an integrated drainage system, beyond the secondary containment of the cyanide tanks area. The warehouse is provide with HCN detectors and alarm systems. The Emergency Plan is share with AGR (NaCN producer) and Niquini Transportes (NaCN transporter), both ICMI recertified suppliers, for emergencies related to external NaCN transportation activities. In addition, addresses the responses related to internal NaCN transportation activities.

Operation has all specific response to the potentials scenarios described in the ICMI Protocol and applicable in this Operation.

Cyanide related emergencies responses during external transportation to the Operation are cover by the plan, shared by the NaCN producer (AGR) and AGAMB NaCN transporter (Niquini), both ICMI recertified, and the Operation, that will have a (Anglo Gold Ashanti Brasil) support role in this scenario. The internal NaCN transportation is also cover by this emergency plan. The Emergency Plan clearly addresses specific responses to those situations, considering internal and external stakeholders.

Was observe that in the cycle of the last three years, no cyanide related emergency occurred in the operation and in the cyanide transportation to the Operation, demonstrating that the cyanide management in the Operation is effective.

Standard of Practice 7.2: *Involve site personnel and stakeholders in the planning process.*



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidence 'Cyanide Response Plan' PL- 000015 in the last revision. The Emergency Response Plan was develop based on the risk evaluation performed by representatives of each individual process (hydrometallurgy plant, safety coordination, environmental coordination, health coordination, among others) and was reviewed and approved by the safety manager of the operation. The emergency plan was internally communicate to the involved workforce through training sessions, including emergency drills. It was observe that before performing planned emergency drills, the operation performs specific meetings with the stakeholders (internal and external ones) in order to review the emergency plan and plan the emergency drill. Focusing the external stakeholders, the Operation communicates and discusses, during specific planned meetings (see Principle 9) the emergency plan to community representatives and during the emergency drill-planning meeting. The cyanide supplier, cyanide transporter, local hospital, local police and firefighters, and emergency response suppliers (WGRA – Wagner Gerenciamento de Riscos Ambientais) are involve in the emergency planning. Being directly communicate about their roles in an emergency involving cyanide and participating in the emergency drill planning and performing, as observed in the last external emergency drill involving cyanide transportation, performed during October 2014.

The Emergency Response Plan was review, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. Observed that the operation performs specific meetings, prior to emergency drills, in order to discuss the emergency plan and plan the drill. Last meeting was performing before the last emergency drill, performed during June 2014. When performing emergency drills, the Operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills, as observe in the last integrate emergency drill performed during June 2014. After the drills, a specific meeting involving all participants (internal and external) is conduct in order to review the emergency drill results and, when necessary, to improve the emergency plan. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated, if necessary, the emergency response plan. The emergency plan was found at revision # 10, demonstrating that the Operation maintains the plan under continuous improvement.

Standard of Practice 7.3: *Designate appropriate personnel and commit necessary equipment and resources for emergency response.*

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 7.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Evidenced Cyanide related Emergency Plan PL000015 Dec./12/2014) Responsibilities and authorities are clearly define and communicate to all involved stakeholders (internal and external). The Emergency Committee Organizational Flowchart was evidence, as well as the emergency communication loop. Operation Safety Engineer and the process plant manager are the emergency coordinators. The process Plant Supervisor was assign to replace the Process Plant Manager, when the he is not available. The Emergency Response Brigade Members are voluntary and passed through a selection process (medical, theoretical and practical), to be assigned as a brigade member. The Brigade Members were train and qualified before being assign as emergency Brigade Members. The Emergency Brigade Master list addresses all the necessary information about the Brigade Members, including contact details of internal and external stakeholders. Also, review the emergency communication loop. The Emergency Brigade Organizational Flowchart clearly defines the role of each member, including the Coordinators and Brigade Leaders. The Emergency Response Plan identifies the required resources (hardware) that are necessary to each situation. The basic emergency response hardware is consisted of one ambulance (completely equipped and ready to be used) , auxiliary equipment (PPEs) for the Brigade Members, such as chemical / flame resistant overall, chemical gloves, oxygen masks and cylinders, chemical masks, plastic pools to be used to neutralize contaminated hardware. The AGR emergency plan covers that situations outside the operation (during transportation), in conjunction with Niquini Transportes, both ICMI recertified. The emergency response hardware is inspect by the safety and health officers of the Operation. Records of such inspections were evidence and found in place Records of such inspections were evidence and found in place. The Emergency Response Plan was review, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implement control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated, if necessary, the Emergency Response Plan. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated, if necessary, the Emergency Response Plan.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Standard of Practice 7.4: *Develop procedures for internal and external emergency notification and reporting.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.4
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated, if necessary, the Emergency Response Plan. The emergency communication loop is clearly define and contact information is available in the plan.

The Emergency Response Plan was review, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills. Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated (if necessary) the emergency response plan). The emergency communication loop is clearly define and contact information is available in the plan. Communication procedures with external media were find in place. All information related to emergencies at the operation are under the responsibility of the Corporate Communication Process.

Standard of Practice 7.5: *Incorporate into response plans and remediation measures monitoring elements that account for the additional hazards of using cyanide treatment chemicals.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 7.5
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Solid briquettes are recover with the aid of cleaning devices, dispose into plastic bags return to plant, and dispose into cyanide solution tanks. The soil shall be neutralize with the aid of specific chemicals products such as hydrogen peroxide solution. Cyanide solutions are recover with the aid of specific pumps and return to the leaching process tanks. Soils shall be neutralize with the aid of specific chemicals products as hydrogen peroxide solution, Mg O or soda solution (pH control). Neutralize soil is removed and dispose into plastic bags, return to the plant and then forward to final disposal at a certify brown field area. Liquid bodies are monitor and no chemical products are allow to neutralize the surface water. Contaminated debris returns to the



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

plant (into plastic bags) and then are forward to the final disposition at certify brown field area.

Operation has the responsibility (share with the public authorities) to manage and provide drinking water to the affected stakeholders, in the event of any cyanide relate emergencies into water supply resources (rivers).

Clearly, the plan states that these chemicals are not allow being use in surface water treatment. Operation Emergency Brigade does not have these kind of chemicals in their emergency response kit, as evidence in the field audit. Operation defines the required monitoring procedures to be implement in the event of soil and water potential contamination. An environmental monitoring plan is address at the Emergency Response Plan.

Standard of Practice 7.6: Periodically evaluate response procedures and capabilities and revise them as needed.

The operation is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in full compliance with	Standard of Practice 7.6
	<input type="checkbox"/> in substantial compliance with	
	<input type="checkbox"/> not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation defined, documented and implemented procedures to respond to cyanide related emergencies. Evidenced Cyanide Emergency Plan PL - 000015. The Emergency Response Plan was review, approved and communicated to several stakeholders (internal and external), including security and health authorities, public authorities, emergency response suppliers, community representatives. When performing emergency drills, the operation invites specific stakeholders to participate in the drills.

Another implemented control is to perform periodic meetings with stakeholders, in order to discuss and updated, if necessary, the Emergency Response Plan. The emergency communication loop is clearly define and contact information is available in the plan. The plan is at least annually review. Evidenced the 2014 Annual Emergency Drill Plan. Evidenced three emergency drills perform up to date, involving NaCN leakage during unloading (wet soil), NaCN transportation in conjunction with AGR and Niquini Transportes.

Evidenced the report conducting simulated, with the theme: Accident: Accident Victim with handling cyanide.

Evidenced the report conducting simulated with the theme: Accident: Cyanuric Gas in Metallurgical Plant.

After each emergency drill, results are review and discussed among the participants. The opportunities of improvement raise-up during the drill are consider as corrective or preventive actions and manage adequately. Reports relate to the drills and their



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

review were find in place. Clearly defines the require monitoring procedures to be implement in the event of soil and water potential contamination. An environmental monitoring plan is address at the Emergency Response Plan.

8. TRAINING: *Train workers and emergency response personnel to manage cyanide in a safe and environmentally protective manner.*

Standard of Practice 8.1: *Train workers to understand the hazards associated with cyanide use.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with Standard of Practice 8.1
 ☐ in substantial compliance with
 ☐ not in compliance with

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation did design, document and implement an introductory training program, which is apply to all new Employees and Contractors coming to work in the Operation. The Introductory Training Program scope is focuses on general aspects of sodium cyanide, cyanide relate risks, emergencies relate to cyanide and first aid procedures relate to cyanide exposures.

The procedure implement and Annual Training Plan 2014 defines the training strategies for the personnel working in cyanide areas. Training records were find and they include cyanide hazard recognition for security, maintenance and plant personnel.

After the introductory training, all employees that will work directly with cyanide (Operators, Laboratory Technicians, Maintenance Technicians, Drivers and Operator's Machine) will pass through and on the job training, which consists, on the training in operational procedures and emergency procedures (40 hours). These operational training is provided by the operation Supervisors and Process Engineers. After the on the job training, the employees will work under Supervision during 45 days. After that the Employee is qualified (or not) to work alone.

Check and discuss the training plan of 2013/2014, which contains training programs / Cyanide recycling, internal rules, hours, location, number of people in the classes, distribution in relays letters shifts, achieving status as planning and evaluation learning.

Operation implemented a refresher-training program, which is apply for all Employees and Contractors every three years. The content of the cyanide refresher-training program is the same one of the introductory training.

Records of contractor training were present as well as records of trainings held for the Employees, including training evaluation records according the procedure of documents control according Certified Integrated Management System.



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

There are training records available in Human Resources Department. Training records are kept for 20 years, according to Brazilian Legislation - Labor Law Consolidation (CLT).

Standard of Practice 8.2: *Train appropriate personnel to operate the facility according to systems and procedures that protect human health, the community and the environment.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 8.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

After the introductory training, all employees that will work directly with cyanide (Operators, Laboratory Technicians, Maintenance Technicians, Drivers) will pass through and on the job training which consists basically on the training in operational procedures and emergency procedures (40 hours). These operational training is provided by the Operation Supervisors and Process Engineers. After the on the job training, the Employees will work under supervision during 45 days. After that, the Employee is qualified (or not) to work alone.

It was found evidences of trainings Employees are training to perform liquid cyanide unloading, operate facilities and several production and maintenance activities. All trainings present safety, health and environment hazards. The operational on the job training consists on the operational and emergency procedures. The training is divided in theory and practice. All the operational aspects are clearly identified in the training materials. Reviewed on the job-training program for Plant Operators, Plant Maintenance Technician and Laboratory Technician. The Auditor has evidenced that the training elements necessary for each job involving cyanide management are identified in training materials. The training record is an assistance list with the date, instructor name, attendees name and signatures, training content and general perception about the attendees made by the instructor. During the field audit, it was evidence that the Employees are aware about the cyanide related risks.

Introductory training program and refresh training program records are kept by the Operation. Reviewed records related to introductory training performed along 2013 and 2014 (every 3 times a month there are introductory training sessions), for new Employees and Contractors, and refresh training records for the same period.

The training record is an assistance list with the date, instructor name, attendees name and signatures, training content and general perception about the attendees made by the instructor. During the field audit, it was evidence that the Employees are aware about the cyanide related risks.

Supervisors and Process Engineers provide operational training, during 40 hours. The on the job training is divided in several topics (depending on the function). Only after

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

the trainee is approve in a specific topic, he is allow to move forward to another topic. After 40 hours of operational training (theory and practice), the trainee will work, during 45 days, under supervision. In the ending of this period, the trainee is qualified (or not) to work in the operation. Records of such operational on the job training are keep by the operation. Introductory training approach the subject with first aid cyanide, as shown syllabus (Study Program).

All new or transferred Employees have introduction training covering general and specific cyanide hazards. There is refresher training on cyanide management provided to ensure that Employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner. The document Activities Plan mentions that refresh training is link to procedures and processes review. There is refresher training on cyanide management provided to ensure that Employees continue to perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally protective manner. The document Activities Plan mentions that refresh training is link to procedures and processes review. Records were present including Employee and Instructor names, topics cover and test records.

Standard of Practice 8.3: *Train appropriate workers and personnel to respond to worker exposures and environmental releases of cyanide.*

The operation is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in full compliance with	Standard of Practice 8.3
	<input type="checkbox"/> in substantial compliance with	
	<input type="checkbox"/> not in compliance with	

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

There are evidences that Plant Operators and Maintenance Employees have collaborated to elaborate with the Operation and Emergency Response Plan. Annually, the Employees are re-trained (refresh) in these procedures. Training records for Rescue Team and first aid were find, including plant Operators and maintenance Employees. The Emergency Response Brigade Members are Voluntary and passed through a selection process (medical, theoretical and practical), to be assigned as a brigade member. The Brigade Members were train and qualified before being assign as Emergency Brigade Members. Decontamination and first aid procedures are included in the emergency training scope. Records of training in the procedures included in the Emergency Response Plan regarding cyanide, including the use of necessary Response Equipment, to Emergency Response Coordinators and Members of Emergency Response Team, was verify by the Auditor.

The Brigade Members were train and qualified before being assign as Emergency Brigade Members. All members were train in the emergency procedure PL - 000015. Before the emergency simulation, exercises the emergency plan that will be simulate is again review and discuss among the participants. Records of such briefing meetings were review. Beyond specific meetings, before an emergency drill, where external stakeholders

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

will participate in the drill, the operation performs a specific meeting with all participants in order to review the emergency response plan that will be simulate.

Evidences were verify by the Auditor of communication with Community Members, Medical Providers, Local Hospital, and Police Officer about the elements of Emergency Response Plan related to cyanide.

Records, Reports and Action Plans were verify about simulated cyanide emergency drills periodically conducted for training purposes. This mock drill covers the work exposures and environmental releases.

Evidenced of two emergency drills performed up to date, involving NaCN leakage during unloading, and NaCN, leak in the Pump Reagents Area. Evidenced the 2014 Annual Emergency Drill Plan. Evidenced three emergency drills perform up to date, involving NaCN leakage during unloading (wet soil), NaCN transportation in conjunction with AGR and Niquini Transportes. Operation plan and implemented an emergency response exercise calendar (2014)

The performance of the emergency responders are observe and report. In the event of any identify opportunity of improvement, corrective and / or preventive actions are define and implement, including the revision of the emergency plan PL-000015, was find at the last revision, which means that it was update ten times since its creation.

Verified the reports made after drills that include strong performances and opportunity for improvement. The Emergency Plan define that with some deficiency are identified the procedure must to be changed. The training records is an assistance list with the date, instructor name, attendees name and signatures , training content and general perception about the attendees made by the instructor. During the field audit, it was evidence that the emergency Brigade Members are aware about the cyanide relate emergencies and associated risks.

Verified records retained documenting the cyanide training, including the names of the Employee and the Trainer, the date of training, the topics covered, and how the Employee demonstrated an understanding of the training materials.

9. DIALOGUE: Engage in public consultation and disclosure.

Standard of Practice 9.1: *Provide stakeholders the opportunity to communicate issues of concern.*

Lead Auditor Signature
Julio C. M. Monteiro



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 9.1

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

Operation provide the opportunity for stakeholders to communicate issues of concern regarding the management of cyanide through a direct telephone line (0800 7271500). This telephone line is communicate to the stakeholders through newspaper, radio advertisement, leaflets and videos during specific and program meetings with stakeholders.

All callings are record by the operation. It was evidence that this communication channel is use by the stakeholders, but none of the reviewed records was relate to cyanide concerns. The operation also designed and implemented a communication program with all the communities potentially affected by the operation aspects, based on specific and planned meetings. This program is called Boa Vizinhança (Good Neighborhood), where the operation and communities representatives discuss several matters, such as environmental monitoring results, cyanide management , among others subjects. Records of such meetings are maintain by the Operation and review during the audit.

Stakeholders also can communicate with the operation through specific email address <comunicação@anglogogoldashanti.com.br> that communicated to the public (internal and external) through the corporate newspaper "Entre Nós" (Between Us) for internal stakeholders. This newspaper are directly mail to the stakeholders, every two months.

Another opportunity to internal stakeholders to communicate points of concerns related to cyanide management is through the daily safety dialogues and through email.

Standard of Practice 9.2: *Initiate dialogue describing cyanide management procedures and responsively address-identified concerns.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 9.2

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The Operation give opportunities for the Operation to interact with stakeholders and provide them with information regarding cyanide management practices and procedures. Operation implement and maintains communication channels with stakeholders (internal & external) in order to dialogue. The "Boa Vizinhança" program is consisted by programmed meetings (quarterly) with the community representatives, were several matters are discussed. Another program is relate to the environmental monitoring with the representatives of surrounding communities. Monitoring results (surface waters and air quality) are document and communicate in the meetings with the community "Boa



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

Vizinhangá". The Operation also distribute, every two months, specifically designed newspapers for internal stakeholders "Entre Nós". On a weekly basis, the Operation releases an internal bulletin "Em Foco" (In Focus) that is distribute weekly for internal stakeholders (Employees by email and hardcopy and Contractors only by hardcopies, which is available at the operation main entrance). The operation contact information is available in all these types of media.

Another opportunity to dialogue with stakeholders (local environmental agency - COMAD), is through programmed meetings. Records of such meetings are keep by the operation. Unplanned meetings with public authorities are also use by the Operation to dialogue with external stakeholders. Finally, the Operation training programs, focused on cyanide management, are also used to dialogue with internal stakeholders (Employees and Contractors).

Standard of Practice 9.3: *Make appropriate operational and environmental information regarding cyanide available to stakeholders.*

The operation is ☒ in full compliance with ☐ in substantial compliance with ☐ not in compliance with Standard of Practice 9.3

Summarize the basis for this Finding/Deficiencies Identified:

The Good Neighbor Journal is dedicated to the external public, and is deliver door to door in communities. In December 2014 presented the agenda of cyanide commenting on training and safety procedures adopted by the Operation. Bulletin Board and TV internal communication programs presenting topics, like New Suppliers, Use of Sodium Cyanide, Business and other relevant issues. Bulletin Board and TV internal communication programs presenting topics, like New Suppliers, Several evidences of disclosure on cyanide in 2014. Communications committee creation with monthly meetings to review the news to be disclose, (Listen to the Customer's voice) to review the topics covered, terminology balancing.

At these meetings, indicator measures by the 10th day of each month are review on the distribution of topics, seeking coverage.

The Operation launched the Torpedo - SMS, which in Minas Gerais has 590 registered numbers, but plan to significant increase this coverage. The Good Neighbor Journal is dedicated to the external public, delivered to the port community to door. In December 2014 presented the agenda of cyanide commenting on training and safety procedures adopted by the Operation. Communications committee creation with monthly meetings to review the news to be disclosed, (Listen to the Customer's voice) to review the topics covered, terminology



SUMMARY AUDIT REPORT

balancing. At these meetings, indicator measures by the 10th day of each month are review on the distribution of topics, seeking coverage.

The Operation launched the Torpedo - SMS, which in Minas Gerais has 590 registered numbers, but plan to significant increase this coverage. Public Relationship Representatives of the community has information (Folder) like cyanide management and hazards were distributed. There is an information material with simplified information about cyanide management at CDS – Anglo Gold Ashanti. Evidences of communication with several stakeholders as well as Authorities Municipal Organizations, Police, Municipal Secretariat, Hospitals, Communities were checked.

During the 3 year cycle elapsed audit no history of incidents that could jeopardize.

The following contact information is available to the public:

Email [<communication@anglogoldashanti.com.br>](mailto:communication@anglogoldashanti.com.br) (Corporate Communication)

Operation will also make information related to cyanide incidents public, through the corporate communication process, through press releases. It was evidence that the Corporate Communication Process document and implemented communication procedures with the media (newspaper and television). These communication procedures are exercised (simulation drills), at least, once a year.

